

Imperialism

LOOKING BACK

A) What is required for a nation to industrialize?

1) Factors of Production

- **Land**
- **Labor**
- **Capital**
- **Entrepreneurs**

2) Political Stability

3) Transportation Network

4) Trading Markets

B) What is the incentive for a nation to industrialize?

1) Wealth

2) Power & Nationalism

3) Spreading of Culture

Definition

The age of increased
output of machine
made goods.

Causes

- Agricultural Revolution
- Increase demand for goods
- Inventions

Industrial Revolution

Examples

- ENGLAND
- U.S.A.
- JAPAN
- GERMANY

Definition

The policy of setting up colonies & building up empires by dominating another nation politically, economically, & socially

Causes

- Ambition
- Industrial Revolution
 - Need Resources
 - Need Trading Markets
- Religion
- Nationalism

IMPERIALISM

Examples

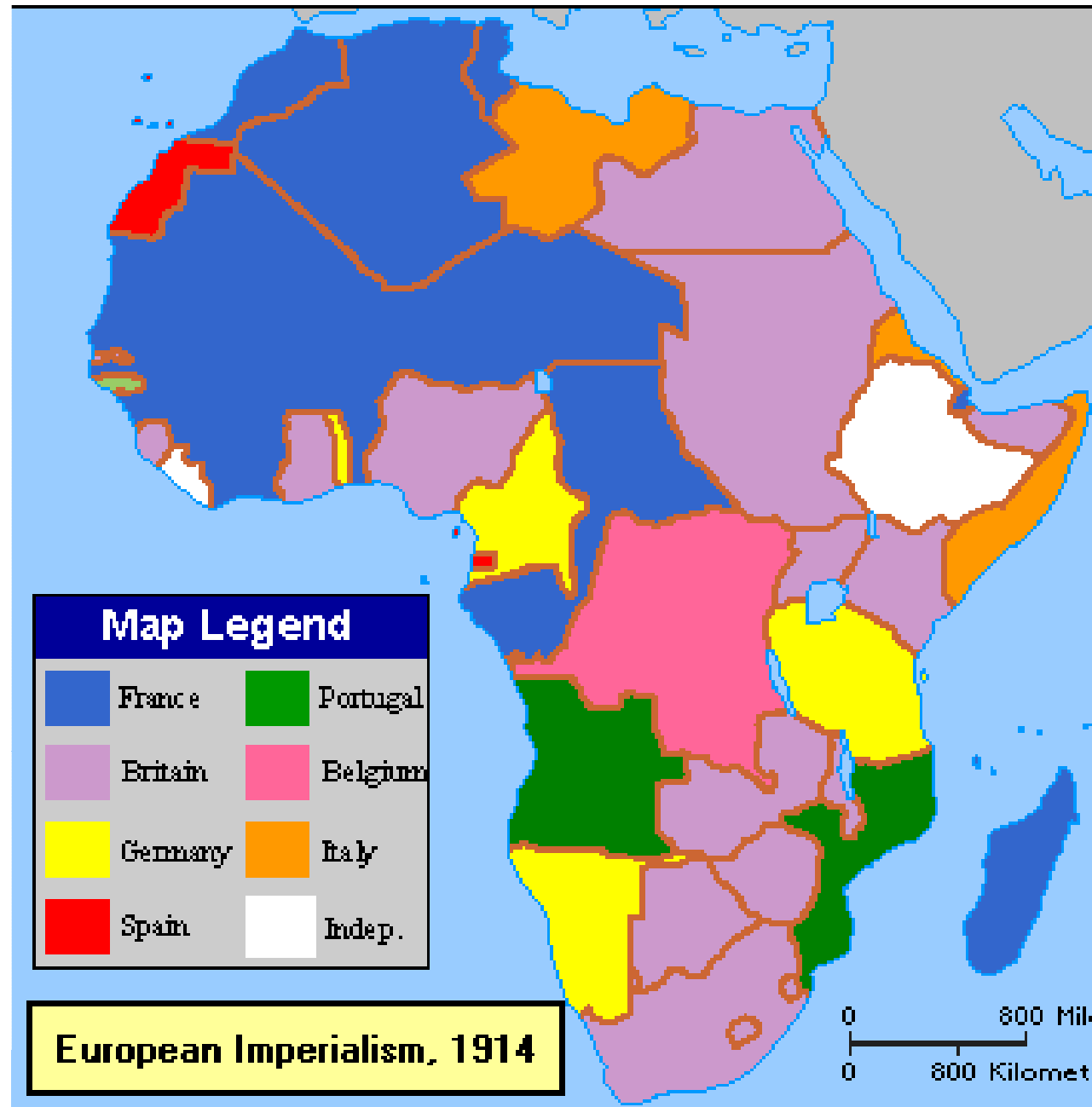
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|------------------|-------------------|
| • <u>England</u> | • <u>U.S.A</u> |
| • <u>Italy</u> | • <u>Portugal</u> |
| • <u>France</u> | • <u>Belgium</u> |
| • <u>Germany</u> | |

Imperialism in Africa

By 1914 the continent of Africa was almost entirely controlled by European imperial powers.

These powers looked to control the economy, society, and government of the conquered peoples.

How were European powers able to gain control of most of Africa?



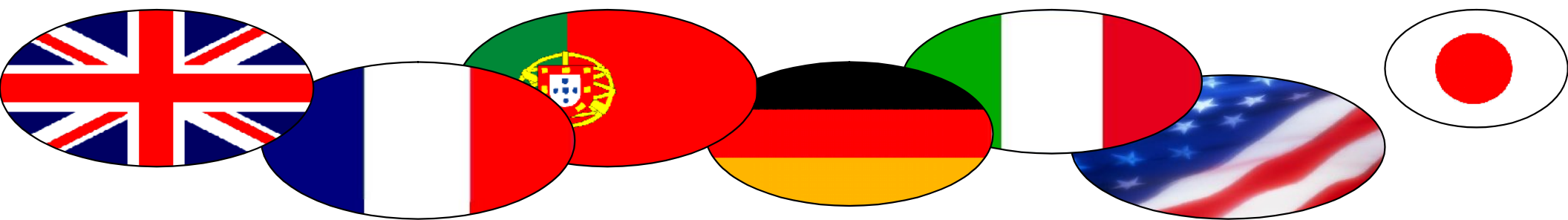
WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

**The policy of setting up colonies
& building up empires.**

***Countries look to extract resources &
spread their culture.***

***Imperial nations convinced themselves that
what they were doing was positive for
everyone involved.***

IS IT ALL GOOD? IS IT ALL BAD?



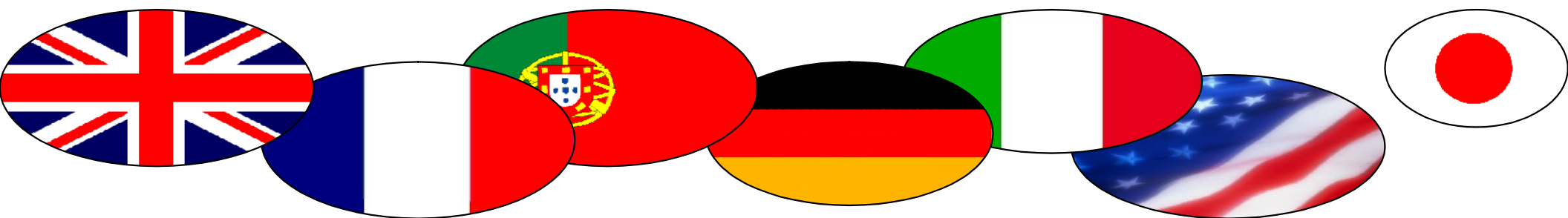
CAUSES

**Industrial
Revolution**

Nationalism

Religion

"The White man's burden"



Industrial Revolution

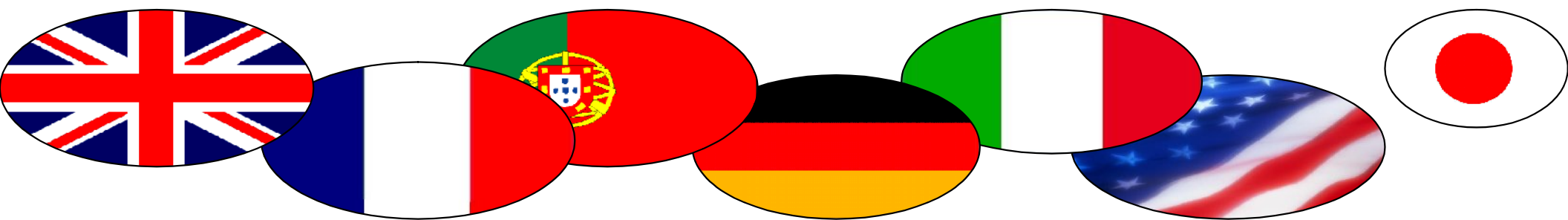
Nations did not
have enough
resources in their
own country

Industrial Nations
produced so many
goods that they
needed new markets

Increased need for
Resources

Forces to look elsewhere
for resources

Nations competed
for colonies

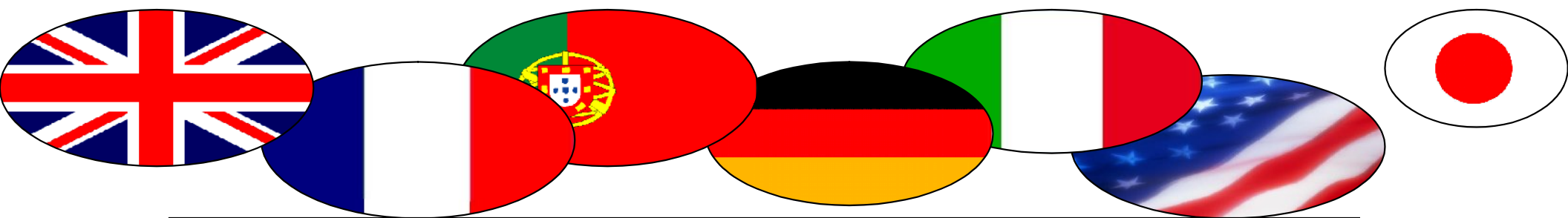


Nationalism

More colonies = More Power

Extreme pride in their
country led them to
want more power

Industrial Nations
competed for
colonies



White Man's Burden

Mission = Spread Christianity
& the Industrial Revolution

Westerners viewed
anyone with different
religion & life as
“backwards”

Westerners felt it was
their duty to “civilize”
the “backwards” people
of the world

AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY IMPERIALISM

Industrial Powers race to colonies

AFRICA



- **Christian Missionaries** were the first “explorers” of Africa’s interior
- **Belgium sent representatives to negotiate with African chiefs**

- **Contracts were in English**
- **Those who refused were shot**
- **Chiefs were forced to give up their land**

In the 1870s, European powers looked to fully colonize Africa. The map shows how Imperialist nations divided the continent.

AFRICA

Suez Canal

Built in 1869

w/French \$

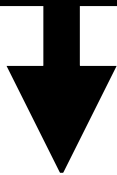


- Connected Red & Mediterranean Sea shortening trip to Asian markets
- 1875 - Egypt needed \$ so they sold their share to England
- Despite the voluntary sale, Egyptians grew angry & rebelled over foreign presence
 - 1882 → Led to Egypt becoming a protectorate

Egypt & France = Partners

AFRICA

Causes



- England dedicated to expansion
- British settlers in Dutch colonies outnumbered Boers
- British gained control of area → new language & culture
 - British outlawed slavery
- Boers left the area & founded Transvaal & Orange Free State
 - Diamonds were discovered in land of the Boers

Boer War

1880-1881

England v. Dutch Farmers



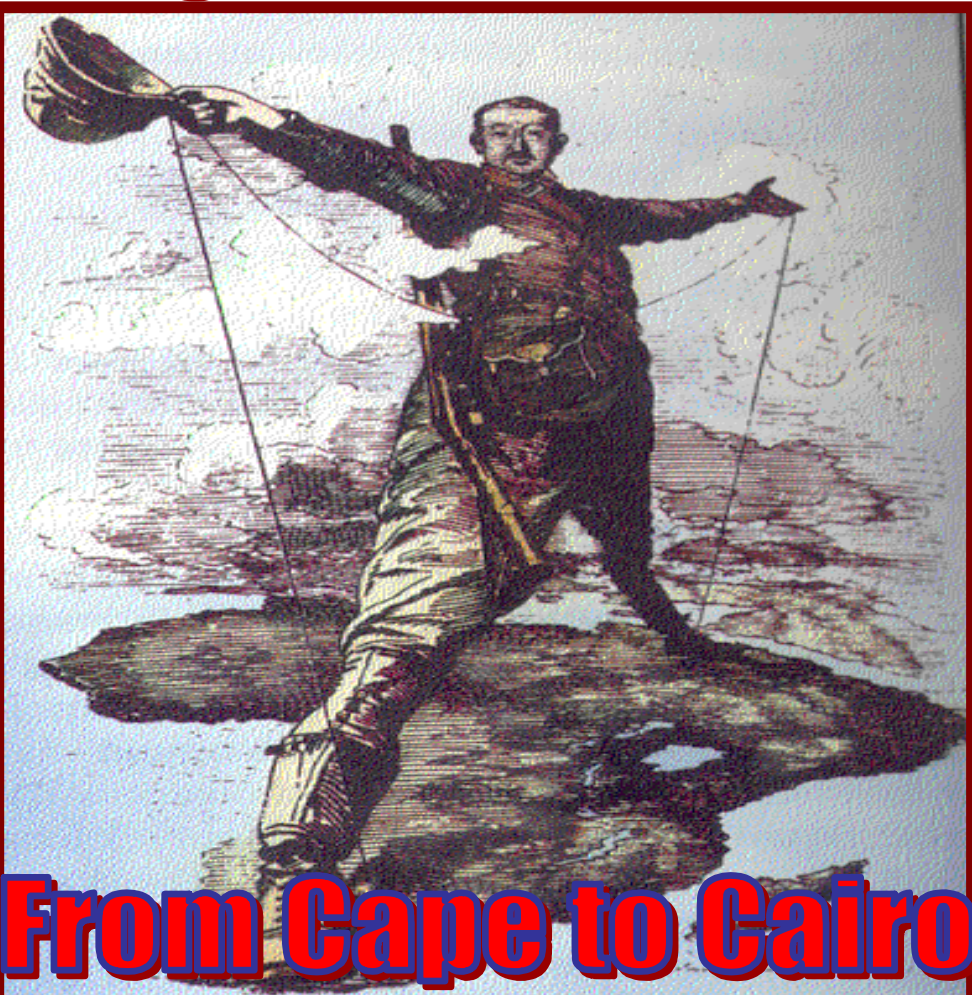
British settlers continued to move north & on Dutch controlled land

AFRICA

Boer War

1880-1881

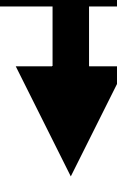
England v. Dutch Farmers



From Cape to Cairo

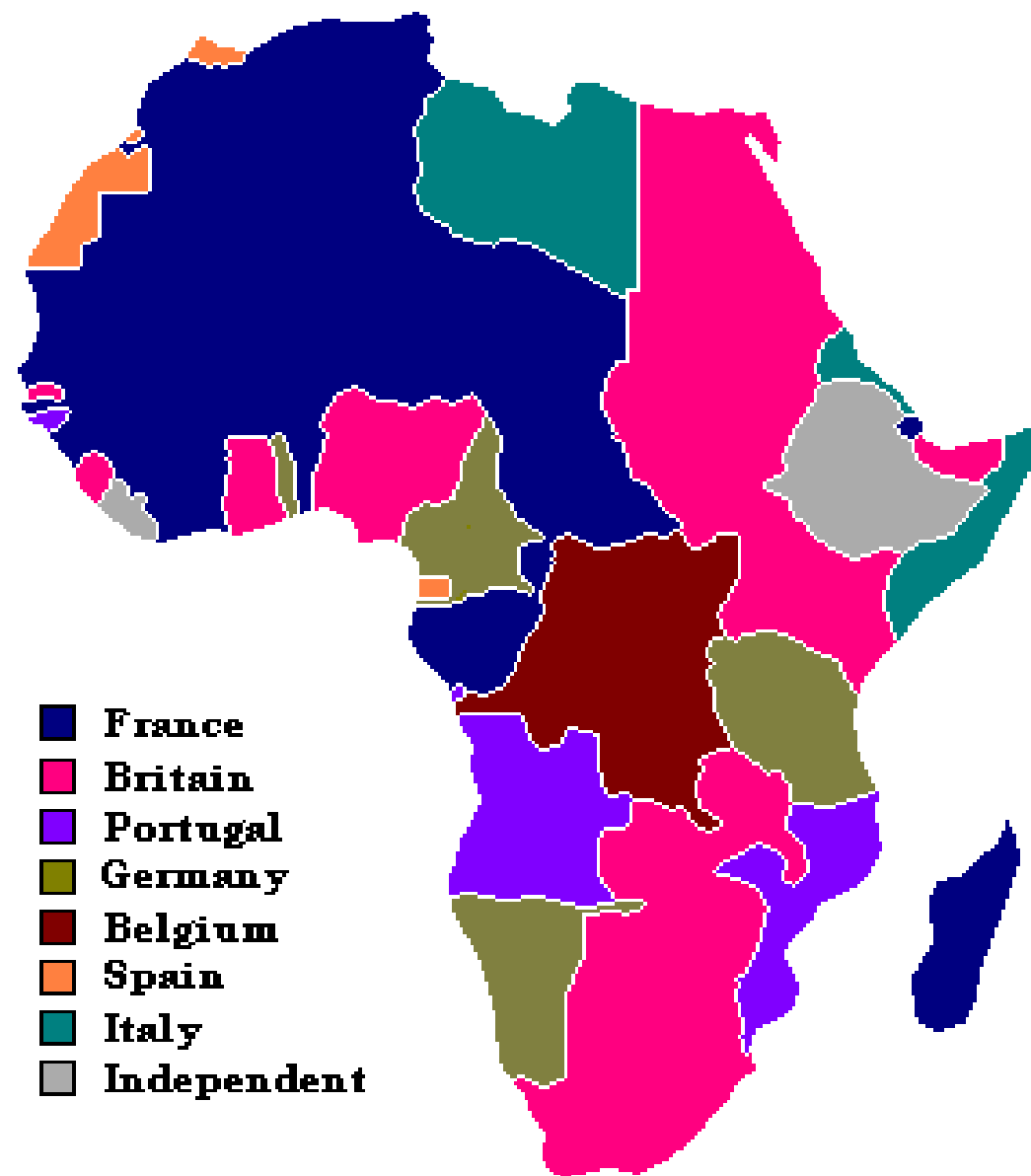
Cecil Rhodes vision of a English-speaking Empire became a reality.

Outcomes



- The Boers resisted British victory & practiced guerilla warfare
- British arrested & imprisoned Boers
- Boers finally gave up (1910)
- Orange Free State & Transvaal became part of British Africa
 - Created the Union of South Africa

The Scramble for Africa

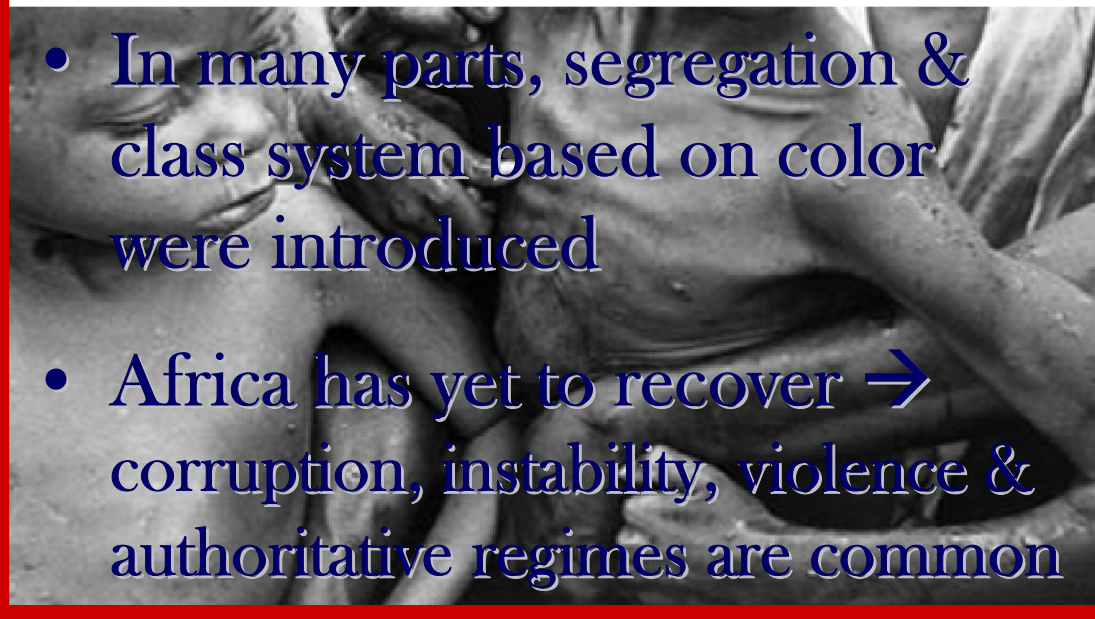


Liberia & Ethiopia were the only independent African Nations

SCARS LEFT ON AFRICA

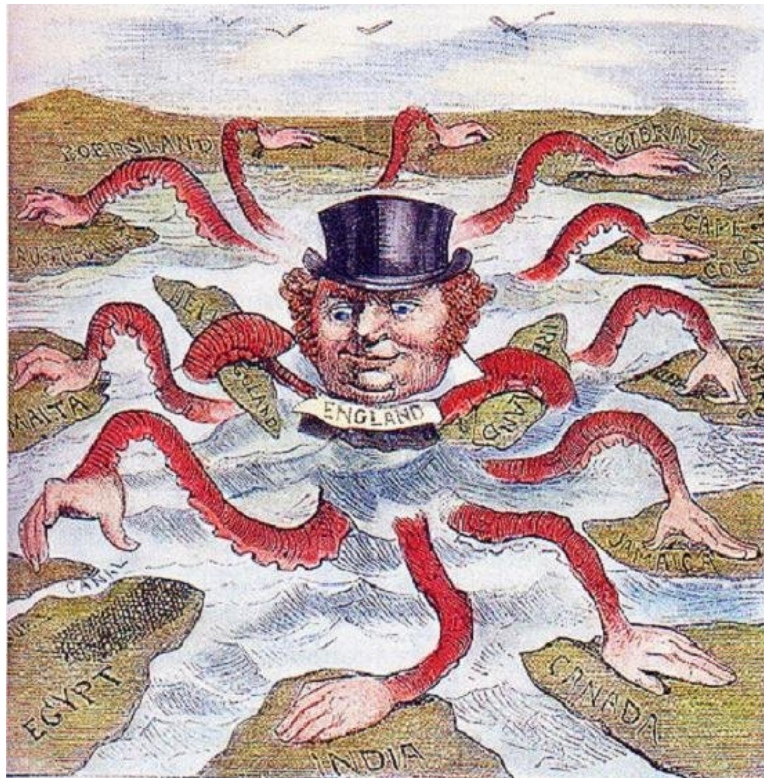


- Created problems between African tribes
- Forced ethnic groups into same nation
- Destroyed African culture
- In many parts, segregation & class system based on color were introduced
- Africa has yet to recover → corruption, instability, violence & authoritative regimes are common



British Imperialism in India

MAIN IDEA – The Sepoy Mutiny resulted in the British gaining full control of India.



Prior to 1850, Chinese & Japanese rulers allowed only limited trade with the West. European powers turned attention on India

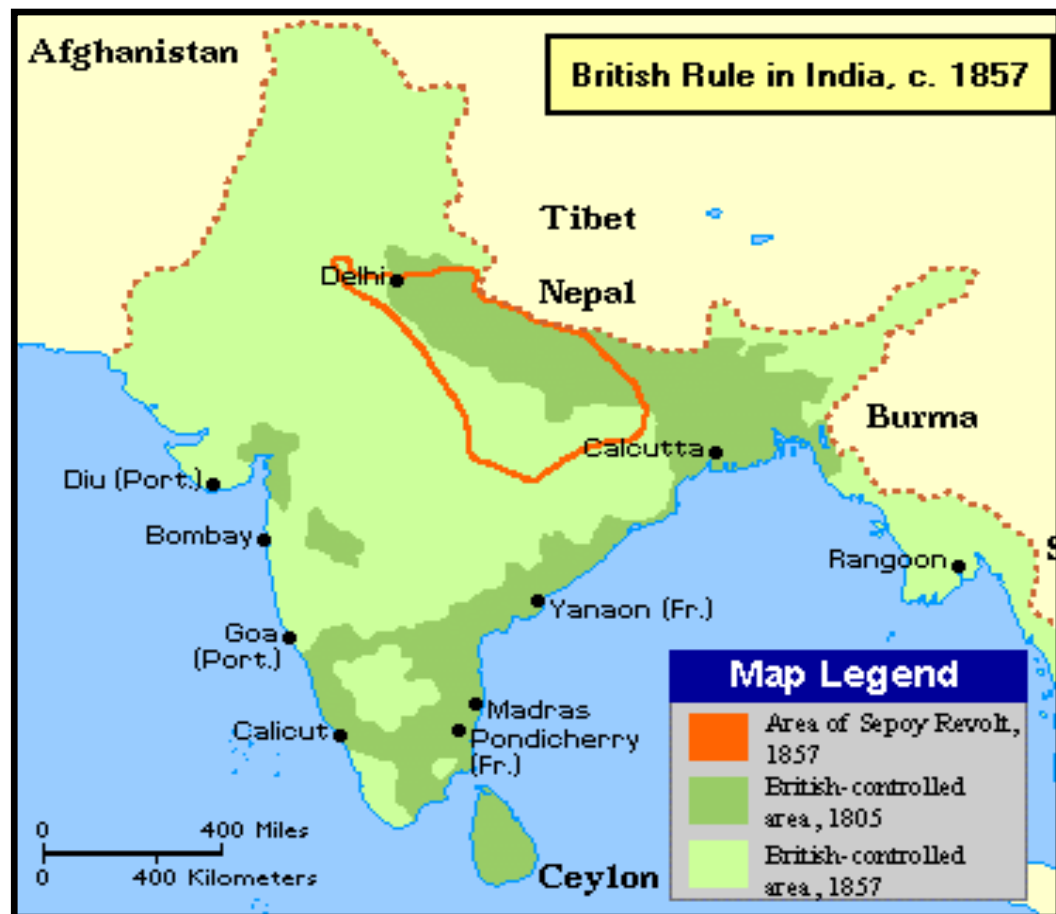


INDIA



Background

- 1700 → Once-powerful Mughal Empire was falling apart
- 1760s → England won the French-Indian War; forcing France out of India
- British East Indian Company took over trading in India
 - Company controlled much of India for 100-years
 - British forced their culture on India



Prior to 1850, Chinese & Japanese rulers allowed only limited trade with the West. European powers turned attention on India

INDIA

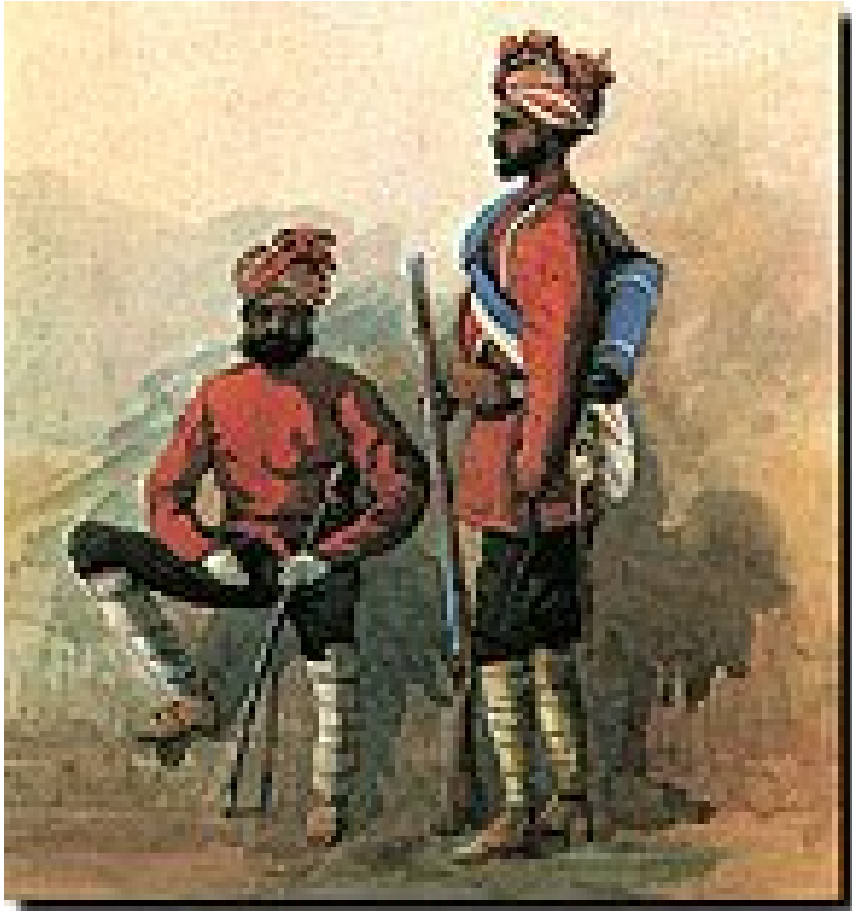


Sepoy → Indian soldier in the British Army

Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

- Indians felt that British were trying to change their culture
- Economic problems & sense of nationalism increased resentment
- Sepoy soldiers mutinied & refused to accept new rifle
- British response → Jail opponents
- Sepoys united & led a rebellion
- British East India Company & British company united to regain control

INDIA



Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

Religious differences & weak leadership
doomed India

OUTCOME →

1. British fully controlled India
2. Indian nationalist movements begin
3. British East India Company removed from power

It is this consciousness of the inherent superiority of the European which has won for us India. However well educated and clever a native may be, and however brave he may prove himself, I believe that no rank we can bestow on him would cause him to be considered an equal of the British officer.

Contract

I, (your name), agree to abide by all class expectations and rules. I will bring all required materials to class and participate in all activities. I will strive to achieve academic greatness. In the event that i do not honor this agreement, I agree to give all future earnings to Mr. Farshtey. I will also donate 100 hours of community service to a local school or non-profit organization, as well as vacuum Mr. Farshtey's room for the remainder of the year.

Who is this person?

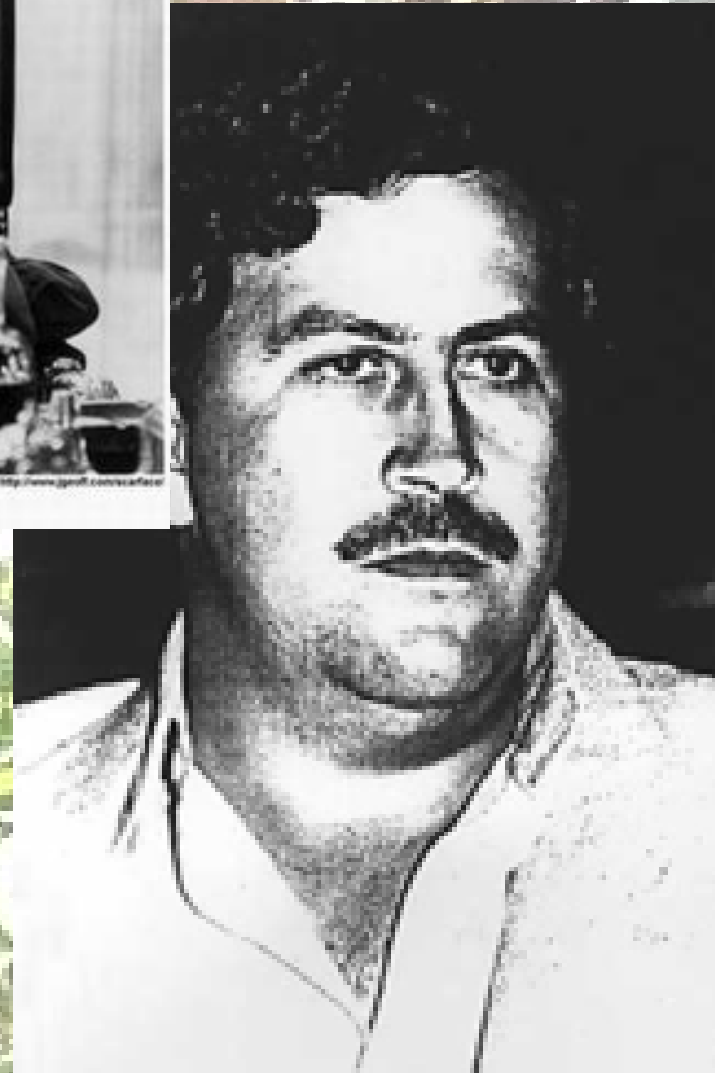
Queen Victoria of England

- Reign - June 1837 to January 1901
- Period of rule known as the Victorian era
- Ruled during peak of Industrial Revolution
- Expanded British Empire
- Ruled over most powerful nation in the world



The grandmother of Europe

**What does she have in common
with these bad guys?**



International Drug Smuggler

- **Oversaw a major drug-trafficking criminal organization**
- **Very few current drug cartels can even touch the England of the 19th Century**
- **England shipped *tons* of opium into China, which it traded for Chinese goods and for tea.**
- **Created a nation filled with drug addicts**



Queen Victoria of England

A. Why was China traditionally not interested in trading with the West?

- **No need for useless gadgets & weird objects**
- **Looked down on foreigners**
- **Self-sufficient**

B. How was England ultimately able to establish favorable trading rights in China? Explain.

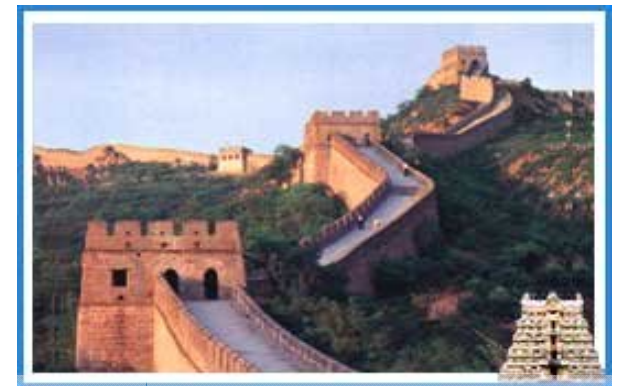
- **Smuggled highly addictive drug into China**
- **Won trading rights as result of Opium Wars**
- **Used military superiority & economic pressures**

CHINA



General Background

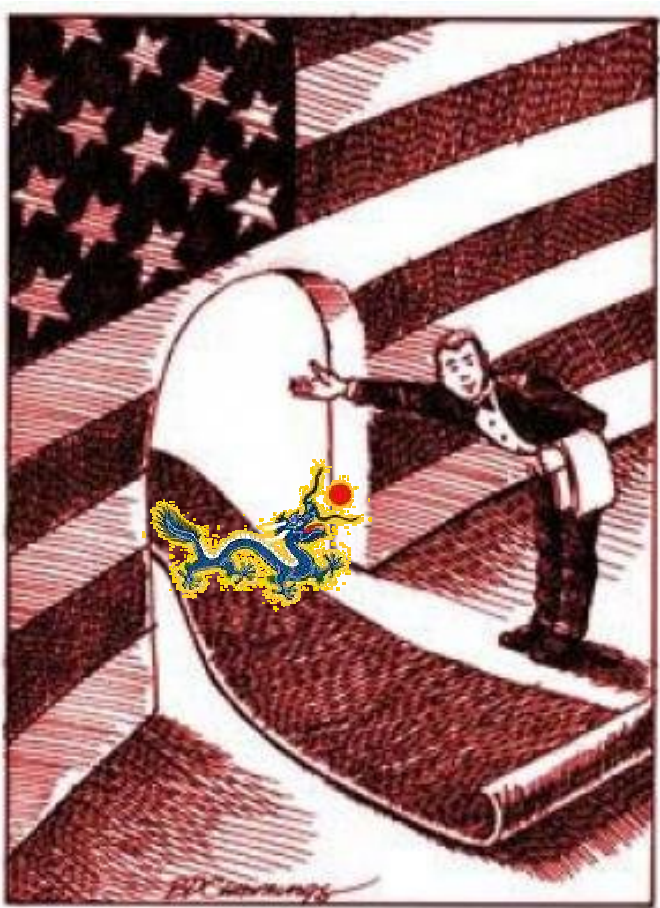
- **Divided into 2-social classes**
 - **Upper & Lower Class**
 - **Family most important**
 - **Arranged marriages**
 - **First born son looks after parents**
- **Great Civilization**
- **Produced all of wants and needs**
- **Rich in resources**



Prior to 1800, China had limited contact with the West and allowed limited trade with foreign powers. They viewed Western culture as barbaric.

China Response to Pressure from the West

Main Idea - Western economic and militaristic pressures forced China to open to foreign trade and influence.



CAUSES

The British East India Company smuggled opium into China, ignoring local laws. China fiercely resisted the sale of opium & pleaded for Britain to stop.

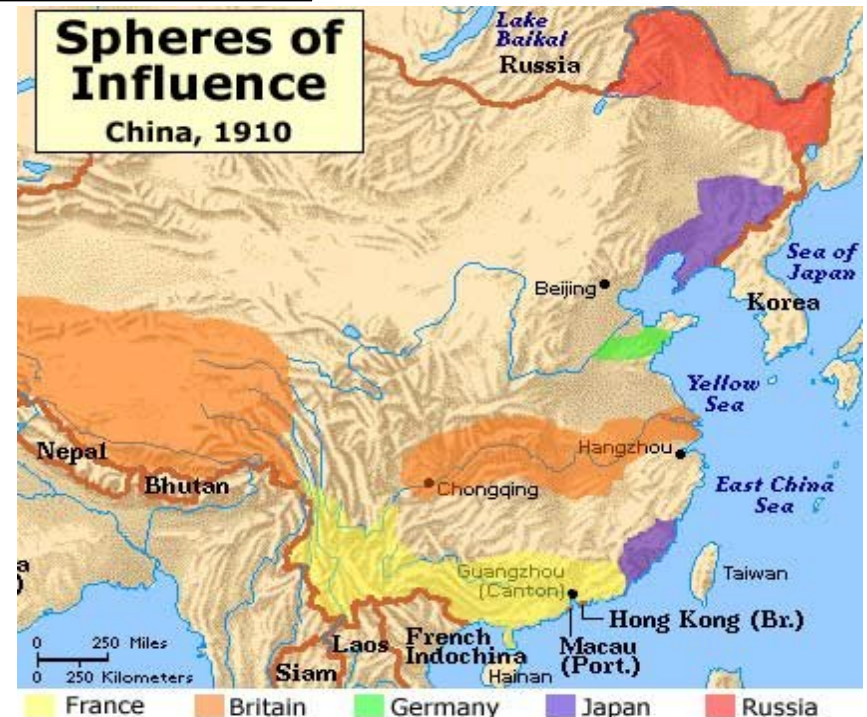
OUTCOMES

- Britain won
- China forced to give up trading post
- China unable to hold foreigners accountable under Chinese laws

Facts

Opium Wars

- Two wars fought
- England easily defeated China
- Greatly weakened China
- Lin Zexu led movement against sale of opium



British look to increase trade

1800s

After years of imbalanced trading with China, England looked to find a product that Chinese were willing to purchase.

British Traders discovered that Opium Trade = Large Profits

- British traded Opium for tea & silk → ***LARGE PROFITS***

Chinese officials learned about the dangers of opium & looked to declare it illegal.



Response to Pressure from the West

By what right do they [British merchants] . . . use the poisonous drug [opium] to injure the Chinese people? . . . I have heard that the smoking of opium is very strictly forbidden by your country; that is because the harm caused by opium is clearly understood. Since it is not permitted to do harm to your own country, then even less should you let it be passed on to the harm of other countries.

LIN ZEXU, quoted in *China's Response to the West*

Opium War: China v. England

CHINA

Exported millions of tons of tea

Self-sufficient for hundreds of years

Mounting domestic problems

Little interest in trade

Outdated Navy

Opium illegal

Lin Zexu

ENGLAND

imbalance of trade drained silver supply

Benefited from extraterritorial rights

Imports greatly outnumbered exports (1820s)

Acquired Hong Kong as result of Opium War

stable unified government

Opium illegal

Queen Victoria

Opium War (1839-1842)

- Chinese banned opium & destroyed shipments
- WAR → 1839-1842
- England wanted to protect their investment
- China
 - **Outnumbered British**
 - **No cannons**
 - **Outdated Navy**



Outcomes

- British defeated the Chinese
- Signaled the end to Chinese self-rule
- **Forced to open more ports**
- Great Britain gained control of Hong Kong



Concessions to Open Door

Japan, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, & France looked to get special trading rights in China

China forced to make concessions

- Special Rights Included
 - Rights to develop mineral mines
 - Rights to build Railroads
 - Rights to establish Navy Bases
 - Leases to port cities



• **U.S.A is being left out of CHINA**

Concessions **to** Open Door



- **U.S. felt that their interests were being threatened**
- **U.S. Proposes Equal Trading Rights in China**
- **Policy called the OPEN DOOR POLICY**

Concessions to Open Door

The U.S. proposes Open Door Policy (1900)

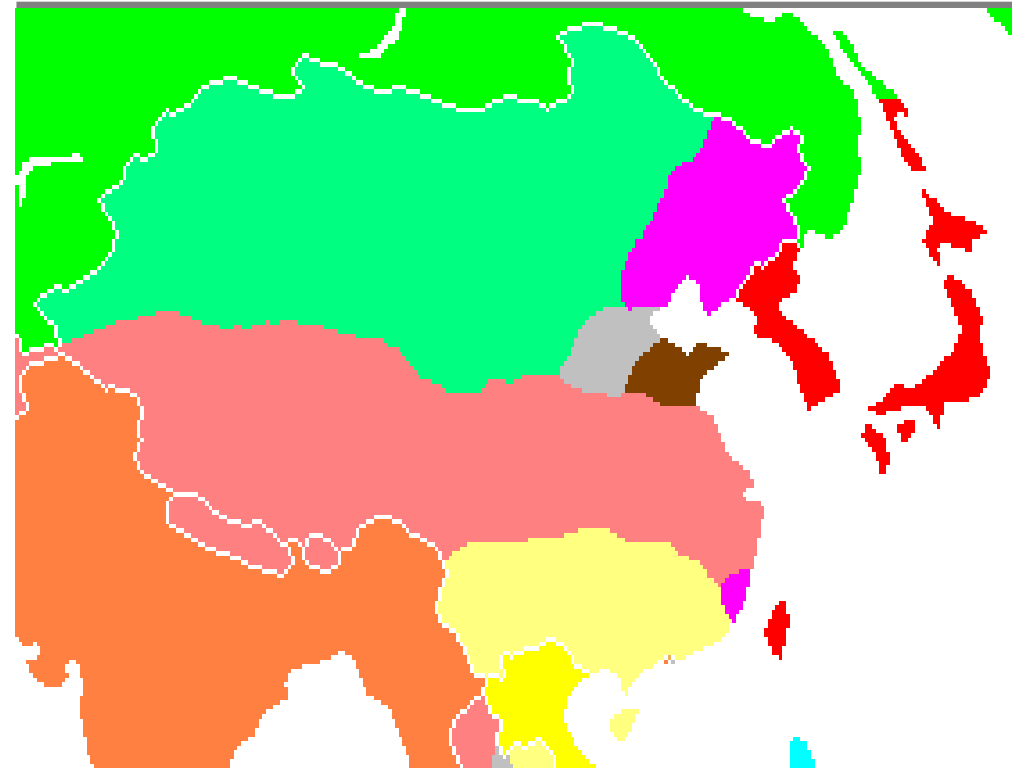
- Major imperial powers agreed to respect trading rights
- Treaties were unequal & unfair to China

EFFECTS

Increased foreigners in China

China remained “free” from colonial rule

Japan eventually ignored Policy (1920s)

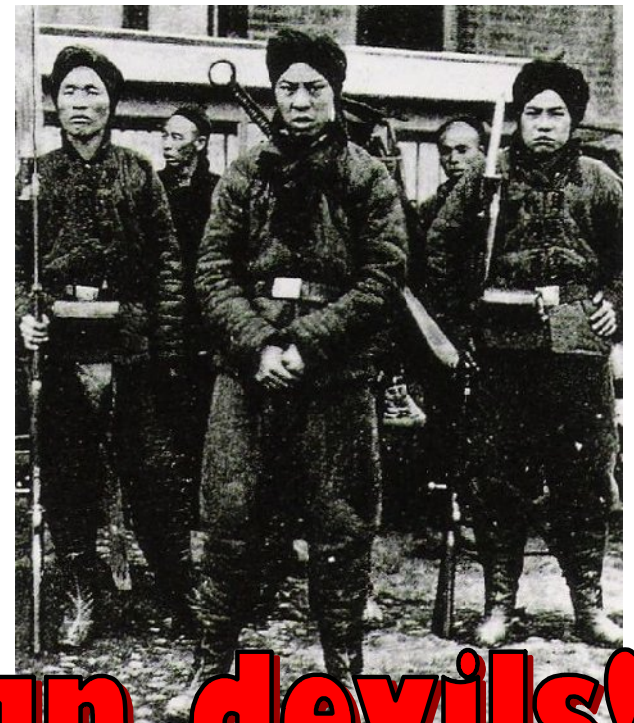
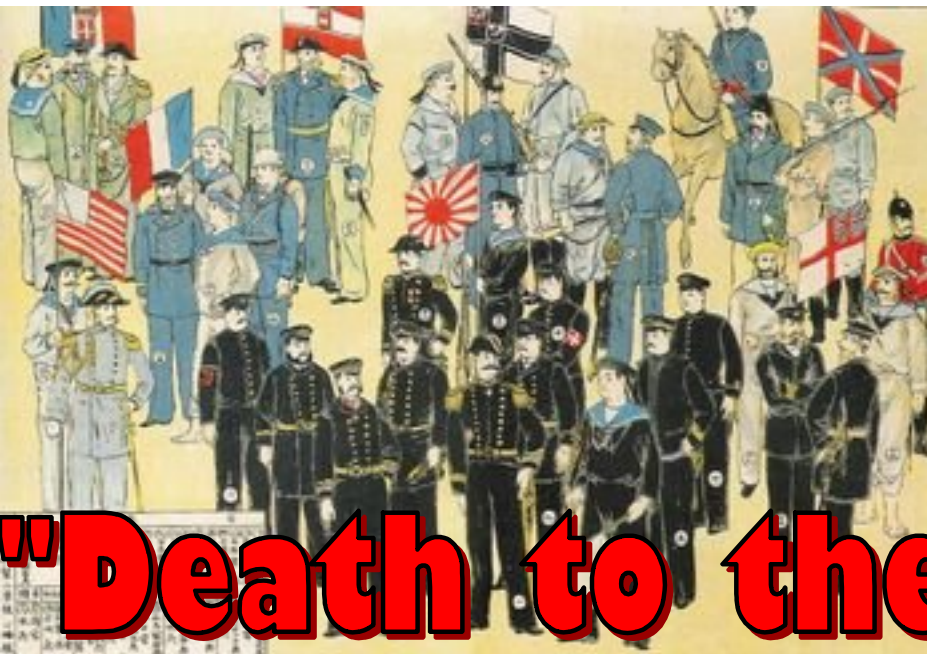


Spheres of influence

- Russian
- Japanese
- British
- French
- German

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

- Chinese nationalist movement looked to expel all foreigners
- International Force of 20,000
 - Soldiers from England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan, and the U.S.
 - Despite rebellion China remained weak & divided
 - Number of foreigners increased



"Death to the foreign devils!"

Boxer Rebellion (1900)



- **Movement failed & China fell almost completely in the control of foreign nations**
- **Strong sense of nationalism emerged**
- **Qing Dynasty was forced to accept reforms (1911)**

Strong foreign presence remained in China until 1947

A. What were the outcomes of the Opium Wars?

- **End to Chinese self-rule**
- **Great Britain gained control of Hong Kong**
- **Foreigners gained extraterritorial rights**

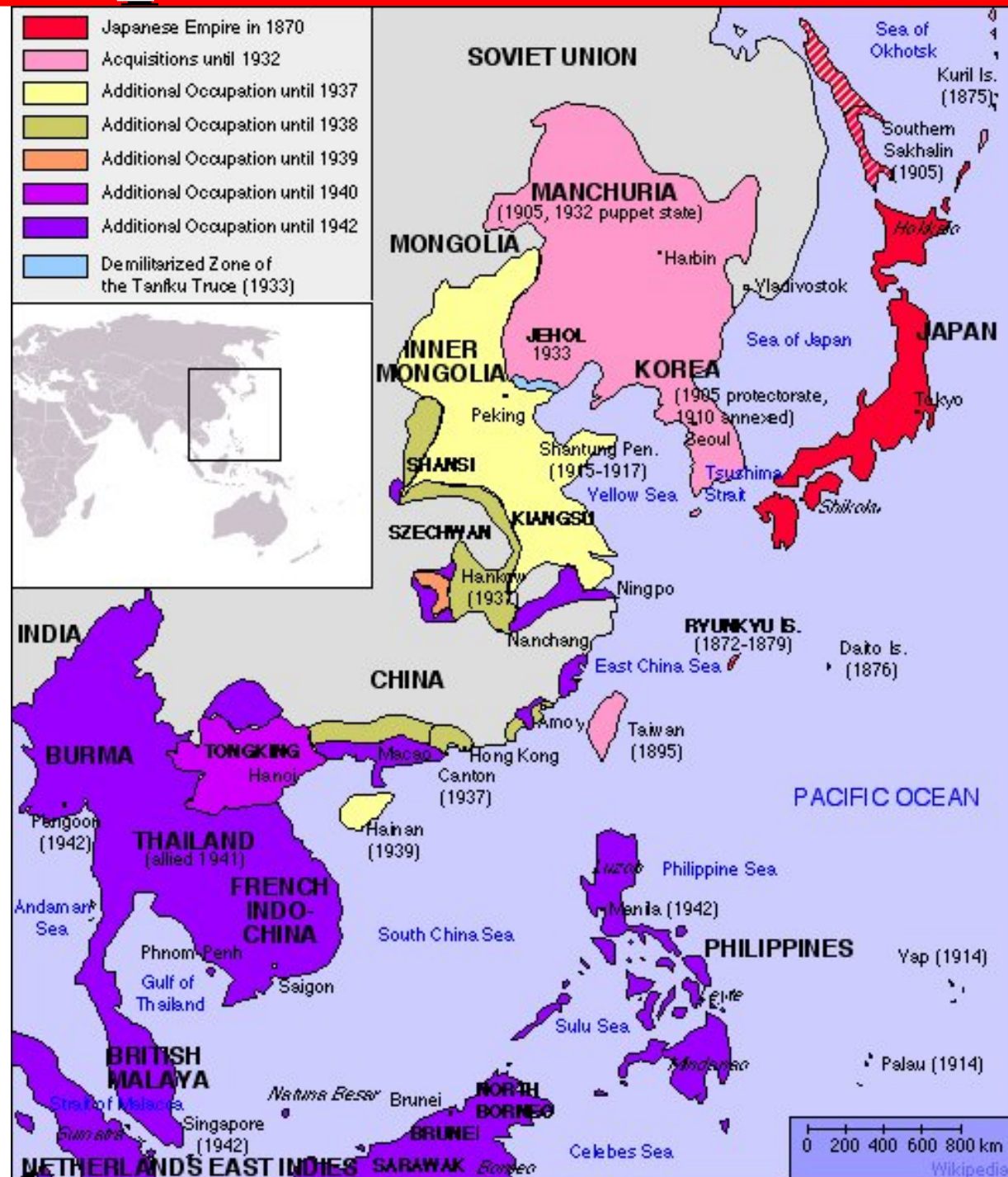
B. Why did the Boxer Rebellion fail?

- **China remained divided**
- **Strong foreign coalition**
- **China had inferior technology**

Japan

Goal → Emulate the West

- Impressed by military & industrial strength of the west
- Wanted to modernize the nation
- Nationalism



How did they create an Empire?

- **Abolished feudalism → focused on industry**
- **Restored the power of the Emperor**
 - **Established Meiji Restoration**
- **“Modernized” Japanese Culture**
 - **New Calendar, adopted western clothing**
- **Modernized Navy & Army**
 - **Removed the samurai**

In less than 30-years, established themselves as a world power

-Unequal treaty

-Racism